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ARMY AIRMEN POUND VITAL ENEMY BASES AT LIUCHOW, KWEILIN

28 Foe Machines Blasted in Night Attacks; Japanese Planes Return Safely

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 30.—Following up a vigorous night-attack on Liuchow airfield on Monday, Bomber Units of the Japanese Army Air Force in China launched a furious assault against Kweilin airfield, the much-vaunted citadel of the China-based U.S. air force, destroying or setting ablaze 21 enemy planes besides causing a big explosion at one place.

With the attack on Liuchow airfield, our aerial offensive against enemy bases in China have been intensified.

Piercing the low lying clouds and braving adverse weather, our Wild Eagles at midnight on August 29 furiously bombed the southwest airfield at Kweilin. Coming upon enemy planes returning to their base, the vanguards of the Japanese formation destroyed seven enemy aircraft and set ablaze eight others.

Defying the intense anti-aircraft fire, other Japanese planes repeatedly attacked the airfield scoring numerous direct hits. Altogether 21 enemy machines were damaged or set ablaze. As a result of the violent bombing, a big explosion occurred at one place on the eastern part of the runway.

All the Japanese planes returned to their base in triumph.

Kwangsi Base Pounded
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 29.—A crack Japanese Air Unit, which had been closely watching the enemy's movement, last night, taking advantage of the moonlight, advanced over Liuchow in Kwangsi Province and blew up six large enemy planes and damaged another large machine on the airfield, in addition to inflicting losses on military establishments. From this raid, all the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Though aided by moonlight, the flight was pretty hard because of the presence of clouds over the course. Wild Eagles of a Japanese Night Bombing Unit flew straight ahead toward their objective. Toward 10 p.m., the first Japanese bomber, which had penetrated into the sky over the objective, caught sight of dark-looking enemy planes parked in the neighborhood of a runway dimly lit up by the moonlight, and dropped sure bombs on them. A four-engined enemy plane was set on fire, and five other large enemy planes were also blown up in the succeeding attacks, besides another large plane being damaged and losses inflicted on the ground facilities. Greater results are presumed to have been scored in this raid, but it was unable to ascertain them because of clouds.

Enemy Frantic

Since the fall of Hengyang, the United States' important counter-attacking base, the American air bases in Southwest China, where the U.S. 14th Air Corps has its main strength, had come to face the danger of collapse. However, soon afterwards the U.S. 20th Bomber Command which has its bases in the interior around Chengtu, became frantic in an attempt to raid the Japanese mainland and at the same time the U.S. 14th Air Corps also intensified its attacks upon Hengyang and Central China. On the other hand, toward the South China coastal area, they obstinately repeated guerilla attacks despite the pitch-darkness. These enemy actions were apparently indicative of his tenacious ambition for counter-attacks. It is presumable that while intensifying such aerial guerilla warfare, the enemy had been frantically strengthening commissary lines in the rear and attempting to reconstruct the frontal counter-attacking bases. It is apparent that the enemy is now frantically attempting to transport fuel, ammunition and other materials from his homeland.

As regards the counter-offensive bases, the enemy will have to construct new bases, for such medium bases as Kweilin and Liuchow have turned into the foremost frontal bases due to the Japanese air activities. The enemy, who had to retreat from the first-line bases due to the loss of Hengyang, had apparently been desperately attempting to check the Japanese pressure by strengthening the second-line bases. Having noticed such an enemy movement, the Japanese Air Unit on the night of August 28 again launched an attack upon Liuchow.

Lingling, Chihkiang Bombed
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 29.—Taking advantage of bright moonlight, Japanese Bomber Units on the China continent attacked the enemy airfields at Lingling and Chihkiang on the night of August 27, and again on the following night furiously stormed Enshih, Liangshan, and Liuchow.

In the course of the night attack on August 27, on Lingling and Chihkiang, Japanese Bomber Units set ablaze one large enemy machine parked on Chihkiang airfield and heavily damaged five small machines. The results scored in the Lingling area were not confirmed.

Again on the following night, the enemy airfields at Enshih, Liangshan, and Liuchow were subjected to vigorous Japanese bombings. At Enshih, two places were set ablaze and at Liuchow six large enemy craft parked on the ground were set afire and another large machine heavily damaged. The damage inflicted on Liangshan was not confirmed.

On both days, all the Japanese bombers returned safely to their base.

New German Plane Makes Appearance On The French Front

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—A new German rocket plane, the Messerschmitt ME-26 is reported to have been found among the German aircraft which were brought down in the French area today, according to a Reuter dispach from London. The new German weapon is of the twin-motored jet-propulsion type, which was probably constructed on the model of ME-163. As the speed and capacity of ME-163 is said to have stunned American airmen, the new weapon will be unimaginably effective, though particulars as to its capacity are not yet revealed.

U.S. CONSUL BODIES IN YENAN PROPOSED

Communist Political Society Formed in New York—Regime Courting America

Domei

PEKING, August 29.—The establishment of United States military and consular organs in the Yenan controlled area of China was proposed by the United States Communist Political Society at its inauguration meeting held in New York in the first part of July, it is reported by the Hsin Hwa Jih Pao, an organ of the Yenan regime. It is thus revealed that while the Chungking-Yenan negotiation is not progressing smoothly, Yenan is eagerly attempting to court the favor of the British and Americans, particularly the latter.

The report given by the Hsin Hwa Jih Pao is, substantially, as follows:

"The United States Communist Political Society has been formed in New York. This Society is based on the former United States Communist Party according to the resolution adopted at its national convention which was attended by the representatives of 42 States.

"At the convention were discussed various problems for the promotion of joint activity of the United States and China. The Society's aims are to stimulate the racial unity and independence of the Chinese people by the Government and people of the United States. At the convention it was also proposed to establish United States military and consular organs in North Shensi, under the control of the Yenan regime."

Mao Tse-tung, head of the Yenan regime, once published an article entitled "International Position of Yenan" in the Hsin Hwa Jih Pao in which he greatly exaggerated the international position of Yenan. With the recent visit to China's northwestern districts by the United States Military Mission, the attempt of Yenan to better relations with the United States has become evident. This, of course, may be interpreted as a means for irritating Chungking but nevertheless this latest move by Yenan is noteworthy.

REICH STRONGHOLDS AT PARIS SUCCUMB AFTER HEROIC FIGHT

Overpowered by Superior Enemy Forces—Foe Units' Pushing Northeastward

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—German strongholds in Paris after days of bitter street-fighting and after firing the last shell succumbed to numerically and materially superior enemy forces, the German military spokesman announced in today's press conference.

He added that strong enemy forces are pushing on from the Paris area northeastward. They have reached Marne from the direction of Meaux and at the moment are continuing their attacks in the direction of Soissons and violent fighting developed between the Seine and the Marne. The spokesman added that in southern France northward detachment movements of German troops are continuing according to plan while the harbor towns are still in German hands. The German garrison of Marseilles though reduced to the narrowest space in the harbor district, is continuing to offer bitter resistance.

Meanwhile, familiar names of the great battle-fields of World War I in Eastern French territory have become scenes of concentrated thrusts by the American 3rd army. Strong tank and motorized infantry formations supported by heavy artillery and bombers have been massed in these sectors and have launched an attack northward on the broad front extending from Meaux to Montmirail.

Two strong wedges were pushed against Villers and toward the towns of Soissons and Reims. A third attack was launched between these two main thrusts and to the northwest of it. Grim fighting is also taking place along the Ourcq River which flows into the Marne northeast of Meaux and on the Vesle in the section of Fismes.

Second Thrust

The second offensive thrust was directed from the neighborhood of Romilly on the Seine toward the northeast in the general direction of Chalons Sur Marne. At Epernay on the Marne and at Vitry le Francois, German troops have formed strong bridgeheads which held up the American vanguards. Furious fighting is still in progress at these bridgeheads.

When last reported German barrier formations and mobile panzer troops were launching thrusts from these strongholds against the enemy troops feeling their way toward Chalons Sur Marne. Other German defensive formations were reported making attacks against the advancing American spearheads in the area of upper Marine.

While the fighting on the Marne increased in intensity, the battle on the lower Seine progressed more slowly. Fighting developed at various Seine bends between Paris and Le Havre for bridgeheads and crossings. Enemy troops leaving the northwestern suburbs of Paris pressed along the Seine along the northern bank and attempted to widen their bridgeheads and establish new ones on the northern bank. Despite increasing superiority, the British and Canadians gained only few kilometers of ground.

West of Rouen, the Canadians continued to concentrate pressure on the German bridgehead there while between the city and Paris, British and Canadian troops made strenuous efforts to widen their bridgeheads and establish crossings. East of Elbeuf and west of Les Andelys, the enemy advance was brought to a standstill by German counter-thrusts. South of Les Andelys, British thrusts at Vernon, and north of Mantes were likewise stopped.

Still Holding Out

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—In Southern France, the German garrisons at Marseilles and Toulon, though constantly subjected to heavy enemy bombardment during the past few days, are still holding out. Especially in the narrow harbor area of Toulon fierce fighting ensued yesterday.

In the Rhone Valley, Anglo-American troops yesterday attempted to pierce the eastern wing of the withdrawing German troops, but in violent fighting south and southeast of Valence, the German rearguards annihilated the attacking enemy advance groups including strong De Gaullist formations. German disengagement movements under protection of panzer units continued according to plan. Before evacuating each position, however, all military installations were completely destroyed and national highways were made impassable.

The anti-Axis troops advancing from Grenoble succeeded in reaching the Swiss border yesterday. Maquis troops launched frontal attacks in this sector, but due to lack of heavy arms suffered heavy losses.

Conviction in Ultimate Victory Expressed by Ogasawara, Others

Ambassadors Vargas and Dr. Thein Maung Also Express Confidence at Meeting of Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association

[Photo on Page 3]

Firm conviction in ultimate victory for the Axis Powers in the present global conflict was expressed by Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, President of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association, and others at an extraordinary general meeting of the organization held Wednesday noon at the Imperial Hotel.

Also voicing their faith in absolute victory were Katsuo Okazaki, Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs and proxy of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Commandant Dr Fritz Karsch, Military Attache to the German Embassy and proxy of German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Italian Charge d'Affaires Colonel Omero Principini, Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung, and Wang Tsuan-tsou, First Secretary in the Chinese Embassy acting as proxy of Ambassador Tsai Pei.

The meeting was attended by about 50 notables of Japan's military, financial and industrial circles as well as diplomatic representatives to Japan of Axis and East Asiatic countries.

Viscount Ogasawara made the following speech:

"Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"The war situation is now very grave and it demands our utmost forbearance. At this juncture, I recall the very significant statement made by Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo at the time of the Japan Sea Battle. The great Fleet-Admiral warned that people are often inclined to over-estimate the enemy's strength and encouraged his men by saying that utmost will power and unshakable conviction in victory is most urgently needed when the war situation appears most unfavorable.

Unity Is Stressed

"Not only in military affairs but also in political, diplomatic and especially ideological affairs, men are inclined to over-estimate the enemy's strength. This inevitably leads to the decline of morale. In any war, unity is of prime importance, unity among the people and unity among the allied nations. The stronger is the national unity, the longer the country can stand the difficulties.

"Evil has never prevailed and will never prevail over justice. And this is why I maintain unwavering conviction that the Axis and allied nations will come out victorious in the present world-wide struggle."

Mr. Okazaki, speaking on behalf of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, also expressed his confidence in Axis victory and stressed the necessity of maintaining close moral ties among the Axis and allied nations in Europe and Asia.

Colonel Principini said:

"The enemy has now thrown his total strength into the Gargantuan struggle. In Europe, the largest war ever recorded in human history is developing while in the Pacific, the Japanese are displaying their traditional strength in their desperate struggle with the Americans.

"The enemy again started to use sinister political machinations to effect a 'stab in the back' against some of the countries in Europe. The world knows how the anti-Axis has conducted malicious intrigues against Italy and a part of the Balkans and what political confusion and material scarcity have followed and are following the anti-Axis invaders in the areas they have set their feet on."

Emphasizing that the Axis nations should now mobilize their total strength for resisting the enemy's military and political invasion and intrigues, the Italian Charge d'Affaires expressed his conviction that divine aid will never fail to respond to the spirit of resistance. He recalled the dramatic rescue of Benito Mussolini, Premier of the Italian Social Republic, on September 12 of last year by Chancellor Adolf Hitler's bodyguards and defined it as glaring proof of celestial assistance. He also referred to the recent attempted assassination of Fuehrer Hitler and declared that God will save those who have the courage to devote their all to final, desperate resistance.

"Let us now mobilize our total material and spiritual potentiality and throw it into our struggle in order to safeguard the common destiny of the Axis nations both in Europe and Asia." Colonel Principini concluded.

Vargas Speaks

The next speaker was Philippine Ambassador Vargas. Reiterating the Philippines' stern determination to "defend the political and territorial integrity of our nation against any and all threats from whatever source they may come," Ambassador Vargas stated that the Filipinos were ready to put the resolve into action with the totality of their resources, spiritual, material and manpower.

Emphasizing that his country will defend its liberty and sovereignty at any cost, the Ambassador said, "Together with the Japanese and our other brother-Oriental nations, we cannot and must not tolerate any form of racial discrimination, economic exploitation, or political tutelage, based on the malicious assumption that one people is more fitted than another to govern, or that one race is superior to another."

Continuing, he declared:

"If any nation or group of nations design to impose once more upon East Asia the humiliating colonization and imperialism of the past, if any nation or group of nations conspire to rebuild the shameful structure of unequal treaties, discriminatory tariffs, colonies, concessions and special privileges in our Sphere, then they will meet with the invincible resistance of one billion Asians, galvanized into action by the brilliant victories and unconquerable spirit of our leader nation, Japan, rising in defense of our heritage, our freedom, our dignity, our inalienable rights."

Expressing his unshakable conviction that "the cause of the Axis nations will in the end completely triumph because it is the cause of reason, freedom and justice, based on the natural development of the human race," Ambassador Vargas exphasized that the Filipinos face the future with the full realization that their independent Republic can only endure within the sheltering fortress of the Common Prosperity Region. He concluded:

"To defend our Republic and our Sphere and all that they mean . . . we the Filipinos together with our comrade-nations in the sphere, must rally around the banner-nation of East Asia, the great Empire of Japan, determined to contribute our all in the sublime endeavor, in the Grand Adventure of building the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and pledged to share together a common fate of joy or suffering, life or death, fully confident in a final and complete victory what will win for us all enduring peace, true freedom, universal prosperity and moral justice for generations to come."

Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung stated:

Burmese Resolved

"Burma has a long history; Burma is as old as Japan if not older. But due to an unfortunate incident, she lost her independence about 60 years ago. Nevertheless, the Burmese people were not disappointed but tried hard to regain independence and sovereignty. In order to overthrow the British and to re-establish their own Kingdom, many patriotic Burmese died in desperate struggle against the British.

"Fortunately, we have now the cooperation and help of all Asiatic countries. By virtue of the cooperation of the Japanese Forces, we succeeded in driving out the British from our borders and we are now trying hard to prevent the Anglo-Americans from coming back to our country. We are doing our best not to allow them to set their feet upon Burmese soil again."

Singing praise for the Japanese soldiers whose courage and valor have, he said, inspired the Burmese nation, the Ambassador assured that the Burmese place a confident trust in the Japanese. He expressed his hope that the Burmese fighting services will be able to show the valor and courage and faithfulness to duty that have been dramatically demonstrated by the Japanese soldiers on all fronts.

Declaring that all East Asia has now renewed its resolve to fight this war to the bitter end, Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung concluded that ultimate victory will inevitably be won by the Axis and allied nations.

Mr. Wang, Councillor in the Chinese Embassy, also voiced his confident hope that the present global war will end in inevitable triumph for the Axis and the New Order of the world be firmly established. Mr. Wang based his conviction on three reasons. First, he said, is the fact that all wars are inevitably accompanied by temporary fluctuations in the war situation and that the present defensive of the Axis side signifies the stage preceding the final general offensive which will surely bring about a glorious victory for the Axis nations.

Secondly, he said, he believed in the strength of the people's conviction in unfailing victory which always proves the decisive factor in determining the outcome of a war.

Thirdly, the Councillor declared that since the Axis nations are fighting for the welfare of humanity they are receiving the sympathy of many peoples and countries and, also, since they are fighting for a righteous cause, Heaven will surely extend a helping hand to this defender of human welfare and righteousness.

The assemblage then listened to a speech made by Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy, who made a penetrating review of the current international situation.

The meeting was brought to a close at 2 p.m.

Prominent among the guests were General Taka Hishikari, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Leon Guerrerro, Secretary in the Philippine Embassy, Kazuma Nakayama, secretary to Ambassador Vargas, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Lieutenant Tenente Carlo Boehm, Military Attache to the Italian Embassy, Captain Enrico Rossi, chief of the Fascist Party Branch in Tokyo, Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, Director-General of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association, General Ayao Kishimoto, former Mayor of Tokyo, Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto, Kurt Luedde-Neurath, Secretary in the German Embassy, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, former Home Minister, Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa, Lieutenant-General Yataka Nakaoka, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, military and air attaches to the Thai Embassy, Admiral Ryozo Nakamura, Commander Dr. Fritz Karsch, military attache to the German Embassy, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Herrera de la Rosa, former military attache to the Spanish Legation and at present representative of the Falangist Party.

SHIBAYAMA IS NAMED WAR VICE-MINISTER; OTHER SHIFTS BARED

Lieutenant-General Suga Appointed Director of Arms Administration Headquarters

Lieutenant-General Kenshiro Shibayama has been appointed Vice-Minister of War succeeding Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, who was relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced by the Cabinet on Wednesday.

Lieutenant-General Shibayama was accorded the treatment of the Shinnin Rank.

Lieutenant-General Tominaga has been transferred to a certain important post.

Simultaneously, the War Ministry announced that Lieutenant-General Haruji Suga and Major-General Suzutsugu Ito had been appointed Director-General and Assistant Director-General of the Army Arms Administration Headquarters respectively.

The War Ministry communique follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"Lieutenant-General Haruji Suga appointed Director-General of the Army Arms Administration Headquarters.

"Major-General Suzutsugu Suga appointed Assistant Director-General of the Army Arms Administration Headquarters."

Hailing from Ibaraki Prefecture, Lieutenant-General Kenshiro Shibayama was graduated from the Army Staff College after which he was attached to the Army General Staff. After serving as an instructor at the Army Staff College, Lieutenant-General Shibayama became assistant military attache at the Imperial Japanese Embassy in China.

As a staff member of the Army General Staff, Lieutenant-General Shibayama went to Europe.

It was in March, 1937, when Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama became War Minister, that Lieutenant-General Shibayama was made chief of the Military Affairs Section in the Military Affairs Bureau. Later he was appointed Principal of the Army Transport School and an inspector of the Army Transport Corps. Lieutenant-General Shibayama also was made Commander of a Corps at the front.

Lieutenant-General Suga, a native of Tokyo, served as a staff member at the Army Technical Headquarters. For the study of the military affairs, Lieutenant-General Suga visited France. Upon returning to Japan, he became a staff member of the Army Ordnance Bureau, a section chief of the Ordnance Bureau and later was appointed Director of the same Bureau. He was Assistant Director-General of the Army Arms Administration Headquarters up to the time of his new appointment.

After graduating from the Army Staff College, Major-General Suzutsugu Ito was appointed an instructor of the training regiment attached to the Infantry School. After serving as a staff member at the Army Technical Headquarters, a staff officer of a Corps and a section chief of the Army Ordnance Bureau, Major-General Ito was appointed the first section chief of the Army Arms Administration Headquarters, which post he had held up to the time of his present appointment.

Fitch Warns America Big Sacrifices Ahead In War With Japan

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, deputy chief of naval operations for air, said today in a radio speech that the war in the Pacific would be a long and difficult one. "I cannot believe that the Pacific War will end early," he stressed, pointing out that "the distance between our advance forces and the Japanese mainland is still enormous and the closer we approach from the north and west Japanese resistance will increase proportionately." He concluded his broadcast with the warning that the "road to Tokyo will involve greater sacrifices than we have paid so far."

TALKS IN U.S. PLAN TO CONTROL WORLD

British and Americans Scheming to Dominate Small Nations, Declares Iguchi

The Anglo-American intention at the so-called post-war security conference now in progress in Washington is to formulate plans to dominate the world, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday. He said that their aim was to create an international structure in which the small countries have no voice, nor any choice but to submit to the dictates of the big Powers.

The Spokesman said:

"U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other American spokesmen are trying hard to make the world believe that the principle of equality for all countries, large and small, is one of the cornerstones of the proposed world organization but, by the very nature and aims of the conference, it is evident that the Anglo-American sponsors are maneuvering to accomplish their sinister purpose of realizing what the Republican presidential candidate, Thomas Dewey, fears will be the 'rankest form of imperialism.'

"It is only too clear from the facts that the vital interests and policies of the United States and Britain are fundamentally at variance with those of the Soviet Union. It is also clear that Chungking, for which the Anglo-American schemers profess great sympathy, is being treated only as an appendix to the Washington conversations. Reports indicate that Chungking is to be given only a week to swallow the plan which the Anglo-American delegates would have drafted. As a matter of fact, the allowance of one day or one month will make no difference for Chungking's role is not to question why, but to obey without demur the decisions of its Anglo-American masters. In the light of Chungking's treatment, even though made to appear as one of the so-called 'big four,' the part to be allotted to other 'large and small' countries can easily be imagined.

"Putting aside such conflicts of interest and other internal divergences, the fact cannot be overlooked that one of the principal aims of the Washington conference is to guarantee peace by means of armed force; in other words, to provide for a resort to war against what the United States and Britain decide as disturbers of peace or aggressors. In such a war the small country would be merely an onlooker, for only the big Powers are to judge the conduct of other nations and pronounce the verdict of guily or not guilty. Countries whose policies and interests are not compatible with those of the United States and Britain are invariably to be regarded as aggressors as so thoroughly demonstrated by their attitude toward Japan and Germany before the present war.

"But even more noteworthy is their oversight of measures to be taken when incompatibilities and clashes of interest, which already exist, develop to critical proportions among the big Powers themselves. The oversight is, of course, intentional, for the handling of strong Powers is not as easy as the handling of small Powers. It is for that reason that the United States and Britain are scheming to dominate the world and bring under their control what strength is necessary to cope with rival Powers.

"As long as the United States and Britain continue to pursue their imperialistic designs to dominate the world, no large or small country alike can ever expect to enjoy permanent peace."

The Swiss Government announced on August 23 that the Swiss Minister to Vichy had been recalled "as there is no formal Government in France," it was also disclosed by Mr. Iguchi, quoting information from the Japanese Legation in Switzerland.

The Spokesman revealed that the announcement further said that Swiss interests in the occupied territories in France were being taken care of by the Swiss Legation in Germany and that the French Ambassador to Berne had notified the diplomatic body that his mission was over as he had no connection with Premier Pierre Laval and had left for France.

Meanwhile, said Mr. Iguchi, the only communication from Akira Yamaji, Japanese Minister in Sofia, was an advice concerning the proclamation of the Bulgarian Government dated August 27.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST FOE AIRFIELD ON MIOSNUM ISLAND

Over Eight Out of 120 Foe Planes Downed Over Kaimana In New Guinea

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 30.—Japanese Air Units on the night of August 28 swarmed over the enemy airfield on Miosnum Island lying to the east of Vogelkop Peninsula of New Guinea. In defiance of the fierce counter-attack put up by the enemy fighters and A-A gunfire, our Wild Eagles furiously bombed the airfield scoring numerous direct hits. As a result of the attack large fires broke out at several places and considerable flames and smoke were observed.

All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces shot down more than eight enemy planes in a furious combat with a total of about 120 fighters and bombers that attacked Kaimana in northwest New Guinea on the morning of August 28.

A total of 70-odd enemy aircraft came attacking Ambon on Amboina Island on the morning of the same day but the Japanese promptly repulsed all the raiders after a fierce combat.

Menado in the Celebes was attacked by four large 4-engined bombers on the morning of August 28 but this raid ended in failure due to the vigorous counter-attack of the Japanese.

2 Pagan Raiders Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 30.—Counter-attacking a formation of 16 enemy fighters and bombers that appeared over Pagan Island in the Mariana Group on the morning of August 27, Japanese Forces shot down or damaged two raiders.

Yesterday at daybreak, three large enemy bombers attempted to raid the same island but were driven off by the Japanese. No damage was reported from our side.

Early on the morning of August 28, a total of 17 enemy planes attempted to raid our position on Wotje Island in the Marshall Group. Japanese Units gave battle and repelled the raiders.

A total of 38 large enemy planes made a futile attack on Koror Island in the Palau Group yesterday afternoon. Furiously counter-attacked by the Japanese, the enemy raiders failed to achieve their objective.

On the morning of the same day another wave of 10 large enemy aircraft appeared over the main island in the Palau Group but were hurled back by the Japanese before doing any damage.

LONDONERS REFUSE TO EVACUATE CITY

Authorities Drafting Second Dispersion Plan Affecting 250,000 Mothers, Children

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—More and more Londoners are ignoring the the advice of the Government to move to other parts of England for safety from the dynamic meteors which are continuing their devastating attacks above all in the London areas. Many people who are particularly desired by the Government to move to places of safety from the V-1, are hesitant to do since they have been told that there will likely be an end to the menace of the V-1 in the measurable future.

The following report in the Daily Mail of August 22 gives some idea of the state of things in London and other regions which are continuing to be devastated by the V-1:

"The Government is under the necessity of effecting some very sweeping alterations in its second population dispersion plan which affects 250,000 mothers and children in London and other regions.

"This is the result of the failure of the Government in the past several days to induce enough persons to get themselves registered in order to make a success of the second program of dispersing the population of London and other areas under the menace of the V-1.

Only Few Dispersing

"At this time only about 2,000 persons on an average are daily getting themselves registered for removal to places of safety under the Government dispersion plan.

This daily average falls far short of the 10,000 which, according to the Government, is absolutely necessary.

"This estimate of the number of persons who ought to be getting themselves registered for dispersion was arrived at by the Government with reference to the fact that on June 11 as many as 41,000 persons indicated their desire to be taken out of London and other areas devastated by the V-1. This was the largest number recorded in a single day from the time the Government began to take an interest in the dispersion of the population from regions under the menace of the V-1.

"A total of 265,000 mothers and children have from the time the dynamic meteors made their first appearance, left London and other areas in order to be safe from the V-1.

"On the other hand, the facilities which have been provided for the transportation of persons wishing to get out of the dangerous regions have been more than enough to cope with twice the number of persons as those who have actually utilized them.

"For more than a week now not a single train with persons getting removed to places of safety from the V-1 has left the London area for a destination in the north.

Refuse to Evacuate

"The citizens of London are becoming more and more irresponsive to the call of the various Ministries of the Government to remove themselves to places of safety. Their reluctance to do as they are told by the authorities, seems to arise from two considerations:

"In the first place, they are persuaded that with the progress of the military operations in North France, there will be an end to the menace of the V-1.

"Secondly, they have half a mind not to relinquish their houses until they have experienced the power of the V-2 if such a weapon ever makes its appearance.

"Incidentally, out of the number of persons who agreed to move under the first population dispersion plan, nearly 1,000 changed their minds just before the time of departure. In deciding to remain where they were, they were influenced by the feeling that things could not become much harder for them.

"A similar frame of mind is now beginning to dominate the Londoners and the residents of other areas whom the authorities desire to see dispersed."

V-1 Destroying England

Domei

GENEVA, August 29.—Britain is now being confronted with the greatest problem she has ever faced with the destruction caused by the V-1 raids increasing at a faster pace than the repair workers can effectively cope with, reported the Times referring to the speech delivered by Henry Willink, British Minister of Health, who declared that all workmen doing vitally necessary work in the city areas of Greater London have been working day and night without rest for the past 10 weeks. Not only have many of them been seriously injured, but a great number have been killed.

The damage to material has been particularly extensive. This, as all papers are unanimous in stating, is the greatest problem with which the British have ever been confronted. Destructions are steadily increasing although the repair work has been just as steadily continued. The disclosures made by Prime Minister Churchill on August 2, saying that 1,000,000 houses had been more or less wrecked, are no longer true. Thousands of more houses have in the meanwhile fallen victims to the "V-1" raids.

The Leader reports that a veritable burglary epidemic has broken out which is by far heavier than that in 1940-41, at the time of the big German air raids. Many women do not want to be evacuated for fear of losing all their property. Furniture and all kinds of foods are being taken away by vans in full daylight. Drivers of such vans say that they have received orders to put things "into safety". Burglars, if they are actually caught, get relatively mild punishment. The Leader requests that death sentence be pronounced for all these criminals or for even scourging in public.

John Bull complains of the declining attitude of the British population in the evacuation areas. The majority of the people there have not the slightest understanding about the families who have been affected most, nor do they understand those who have had to leave their homes in the course of regular evacuation. Only those who have plenty of money succeed in finding adequate lodgings.

With their V-1 fire the Germans have caused enormous disorder throughout the country. Evacuated children in many districts have no lessons at all. Teachers, schools and books are lacking. The conditions are worst in the town of Leeds.

Commenting on the efforts made by the British air defense to down the flying bombs, John Bull writes that pilots and AA-defense have been working hard day and night and are quite exhausted though the results so far achieved by them have been rather negligible.

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 30

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In spite of the war situation faced by Germany at present, we are firmly of the belief that the German people will in the end attain complete victory. Even without referring to the past history of Germany, we know that the German people's national traits of iron sturdiness and endurance will reveal themselves all the more clearly in the face of hardships. Moreover, under the leadership of Reichsfuehrer Hitler, the total strength of the German people will be concentrated to break up the present danger. German history is permeated throughout by the glory of an invincible and imperishable national character. The iron will as represented by King Frederick the Great is the special characteristic of the German people.

The present war situation in Europe is not in Germany's favor, but the undestructible fighting spirit of the people will certainly find an opportunity to sever the over-expanded fighting lines of the Anglo-American forces and bring about a turn in the fighting situation. Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and Rumania's withdrawal from the Axis camp will doubtless serve rather as motives to further arouse the German people.

The great war in Europe will soon enter into its sixth year. We wish to extend our boundless admiration to the German people for their invincible spirit throughout and their determination to fight the war to a glorious finish. We also wish to convey the message that we too are fully prepared at the psychological moment to switch to the offensive. The unity at home is becoming ever more solid and under the new Cabinet decisive wartime measures have been taken in keeping with the realities and are speedily being put into practice. Our sure-victory conviction under the Virtue of our Sovereign, is unshakable, and we hope that the German people will newly recognize that our feeling of friendship toward them has been strengthened anew. Let us both fight through till final victory. We pray for the brave struggle of the German people.

Quintanilla Given Post

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Official permission was granted today by President General Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico for Luis Quintanilla, Mexican Ambassador to Moscow, to act also as Minister Plenipotentiary for Costa Rica, according to a Mexico dispatch. Constantin Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, is similarly Soviet Minister to Costa Rica.

Pope to Broadcast

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Pope Pius XII expects to make an important radio speech on September 1, from the Vatican broadcasting station, according to a Rome dispatch.

RUMANIA IS SCENE OF MORE DISORDER

Supporters in the Meanwhile Are Rushing to Support of New Government

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—In his press interview given this noon, the German Foreign Office spokesman gave out the following statement regarding conditions in Rumania:

"The disturbance in Rumania is being further aggravated and King Michael has not issued any further order. Radio broadcasting stations that have not fallen into the hands of the rebel regime are reporting to the people the demands of all parties supporting the new National Government. The personnel of the new National Government is expected to be shortly announced. It is a very significant fact that the number of Rumanian legations and other organs abroad which are supporting the Axis alliance is gradually increasing."

Terms Humiliating

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—The terms of the Rumanian-Soviet armistice treaty just concluded are the most humiliating and dishonorable to Rumania as ever seen in world history, according to information obtained by the authorities of the Rumanian National Government from high officers of the Rumanian Army, it is reported from Bucharest.

The armistice treaty is reported to contain the following terms:

1. The Rumanian Army shall surrender all its arms and equipments to the Red Army. The Soviet Government representative shall determine the quantity of arms, equipments and others required by the Rumanian Army for fighting the Hungarian forces in Transylvania.

2. The Soviet Government is to be permitted to employ 1,400,000 Rumanian workers as well as 1,200,000 construction engineers, machine operators and other experts, for the restoration of the war devastated regions in the Soviet Union.

3. Rumanian war prisoners held within the Soviet territory shall be released only after the completion of the work assigned to Rumania by the Soviet Government. Officers and men of the Red Army and other anti-Axis forces held as war prisoners by Rumania shall be immediately released and supplied with arms of the Rumanian Army.

4. The Bessarabia and Bukovina districts shall be immediately re-included in Soviet territory. The Northern Dobruja Administrative District shall be at once placed under the direct control of the Soviet Government. During the war, the Red Army shall possess the right of controlling navigation on the Danube. The Red Army may, according to necessity, construct army, naval and air bases within Rumania. The Rumanian Government shall be held responsible for the speedy execution of orders issued by the Red Army and Soviet Government authorities.

5. The Rumanian Government shall be permitted to decide the political structure of Rumania in the future by popular vote.

Facing Civil War

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—The situation in Rumania is rather obscure judging by information received here during the last 48 hours. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today pointed out that there is no unity of command in Rumania and the country consequently is drifting into civil war and anarchy.

In some towns, he said that Rumanian troops side by side with German formations are protecting the administration offices and authorities against partisans, Communists and the followers of King Michael. At other places Rumanian troops have laid down their arms while elsewhere Rumanian soldiers obeying the orders given by King Michael are trying to disarm the Germans in embittered fighting.

Rumanian crack regiments at certain points of the front are continuing to fight the Soviets together with the Germans, while other Rumanian troops in the frontline have laid down their arms and retired to the rear. Traffic in Rumania is almost completely suspended.

Fighting is going on in Bucharest, which is surrounded by German troops who are opposed by Rumanian formations under General Theodorescu's command. Meanwhile, there is little news of the fate of the King and his Government. It seems that some ministers have fled to the countryside while others cannot be traced at all. King Michael, who is reported to be downhearted and not able to cope with the situation is said to be about to quit the country. German political circles in this connection declare that the King is greatly mistaken if he hopes that the Germans will help him to leave Rumania.

'War Prisoner's Insurance' Is New Plan Evolved in U.S. to Encourage Soldiers

America's latest effort to encourage her armed forces has taken on the form of an insurance, called the "War Prisoner's Insurance" whose maximum policy is $10,000. The new undertaking has the support of the U.S. Government, reports Domei.

It is also reported that the American Government is not only supporting the undertaking but is even urging the officers and men to take out a policy before proceeding to the front, a fact which would lead one to believe that to be taken prisoner is expected by the American soldier. To the 100,000,000 people of Japan, such an attitude is beyond comprehension.

It is not unseldom for American soldiers to marry just so they will have an excuse to obtain leave from their duties. It is reported that some have taken girl-wives of 14 and 15 years of age. The reason is that as soon as they become fathers, they are sent home from the front lines.

However, there is no denying that America is putting her total strength into the prosecution of the war. The fact that a certain paint company is now managed exclusively by women, including the position of president, and in a certain town all men residents have been drafted for military service, attest to America's frantic efforts for the continuation of the war.

A division has also been formed of women alone. There are first-class women privates as well as women pilots. The patriotism of these women fighters is something that cannot be lightly put aside. Women are entering various wartime industries in increasing numbers and many are rapidly joining the movement for the contribution of their blood for transfusion purposes.

The patriotic sentiment of the people is being fanned into a fever pitch by labelling everything with the word "Victory," such as "Victory Razor," "Victory Pencil" and so on. Even postage stamps bear the words "Buy Government Bonds and Win the War."

Meanwhile, preparations are not being forgotten, in certain quarters, for American and British postwar domination of the world. The Japanese are being regarded with greater dislike than before the war and are treated with insulting disdain. Such an attitude on the part of the American people points to the effective working of Government propaganda and leadership.

Roosevelt, the real instigator of the current war, is regarded almost as a god by young American girls. They consider him the next greatest American to George Washington.

Black market dealings in meat are rife and the prices of foodstuff and clothing have risen tremendously. Gasoline is increasingly difficult to obtain. All available vacant lots are being cultivated for the growing of vegetables, and traveling has been restricted by a permit system. All these testify to the fact that the average American is certainly not enjoying an easy life today.

The iron rule of the eight-hour labor system has been thrown to the winds and overtime and night labor has come to be recognized as the only means to increase production. During the harvest season all schools are closed so that school children can make up the labor shortage to some extent. The adoption of such decisive measures by the enemy is a phase of the enemy's wartime structure that deserves close attention.

HORTHY ORDERS LAKATOS TO FORM NEW CABINET

Commander of Hungarian Forces on Eastern Front Becomes Prime Minister

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 29.—The Hungarian Government has resigned andNicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, has appointed Colonel-General Lakatos, Commander of the Hungarian forces on the Eastern Front, to form a new Cabinet, it was announced tonight.

Newly-appointed Prime Minister Colonel-General Lakatos ordered the following to remain in office: Lajos Seatay, Defense Minister; Bonczos, Interior Minister; Lajos Remenyi-Schneller, Finance Minister; and Bela Jurczek, Agriculture Minister and concurrently Supplies Minister.

New appointments are; Field-Marsal Henyer, Foreign Minister; Vladar, Justice Minister; Rekovczky, Culture Minister; Markos, Trade Minister; Gyulay, Industry Minister.

The Hungarian Government headed by Doeme Sztojay had been in office since March 22 of this year.

ALGIERS REGIME BARES NEW CABINET LINE-UP

Committee to Be Transferred To Paris Shortly—De Gaulle Is State President

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—The Algiers Committee headed by General Charles de Gaulle and which is expected to be transferred to Paris shortly today announced its cabinet, according to a DNB dispatch from Amsterdam.

The new Government includes: General Charles de Gaulle, State President; Georges Catroux, State Affairs; Andre Philip, Relations with the Consultative Assembly; Andre Trorquer, Liberated Territories; Henri Gueuille and Francois Billous, Occupied Territories; Francois Menthon, Justice; Rene Massigli, Foreign Affairs; Emanueal Bastier de la Vigerie, Home Affairs; Henri Diethelm, War; Fernand Grenier, Aviation; Rene Pleven, Colonies; Piere Mendes-France, Finance; Henri Bonnet, Information, Rene Mayer, Traffic and Merchant Marine; Enri Fresnay, War Prisoners and Deported; Andre Texier, Labor and Service Affairs; Paul Jacobi, Production and Food Supply; Rene Capitant, National Education; Jean Monnet, Special Affairs.

Diet Convocation Gazetted

An Imperial Writ convoking an Extraordinary Diet session for five days in Tokyo starting from September 6 was announced in Wednesday's Official Gazette. The Imperial Writ bears the counter-signatures of all State Ministers.

CIRCUMSTANCES BARED OF ARANHA'S QUITTING

Opposition to Society of Friends of America Leads To Resignation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 28.—The circumstances to the resignation of Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, are told in an Associated Press dispatch from Montevideo.

According to this version, on the night of August 19, the day before Dr. Aranha was to be installed as Vice President of the Society of Friends of America of which the American Ambassador to Brazil is honorary president, a post to which he had been recommended a short time before, the building housing the society was closed in a move by a group of reformers advocating a dictatorship for Brazil made up of army officers and Government officials concerned in labor affairs who are opposed to his policy.

Dr. Aranha became indignant and his resignation followed. At his departure from the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Aranha is reported to have issued a statement saying that the change of Foreign Minister would not lead to any change in Brazilian foreign policy.

15 ANGLO-U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED BY AXIS FORCES

Toll Taken in Raids Near Vienna and in Rhineland, Westphalia Sectors

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—American bombers yesterday directed raids on targets near Vienna and in Hungary while other formations also attacked western German territory. During the night, some British planes bombed localities in the Rhineland and Westphalia, and altogether 15 Anglo-American raiders including 13 four-engined bombers were shot down yesterday.

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Several hundred enemy machines escorted by strong formations of fighters entered Hungarian territory from the south this morning and directed terror attacks against some towns to the west of the Danube River, according to a Budapest report.

Hungarian ground defense units promptly intercepted the invaders and after putting up an effective barrage scattered the enemy formations. Only slight damage was caused on the ground.

Also last night several hundred strongly escorted enemy planes coming from the same direction raided Hungary and left northward through the central part of the country. Some towns to the west of the Danube were attacked by a minor force. Shortly before dawn, enemy planes singly or in groups crossed Hungary and dropped bombs mainly in the Transylvania area.

SOVIETS ADAMANT AGAINST BULGARIA

Declaration of 'Neutrality' Held Insufficient by Soviet Government

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—The Moscow radio tonight denied what it described as "foreign press statements" that the Soviet Government had accepted a Bulgarian declaration of neutrality. Moscow called Bulgaria's declaration of neutrality "totally insufficient" to meet the situation which has arisen.

Meanwhile, it was learned here that Hans Adolf Beckerle, German Minister to Bulgaria, arrived in Sofia yesterday and opened negotiations with the Bulgarian Government based on Beckerle's recent talks with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister. The present diplomatic situation in Bulgaria, thus, in seen as being extremely elastic.

Armistice Said Proposed

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—The Sofia radio station reported that the Bulgarian Government proposed an armistice to the United States and Britain. Another report said that the Bulgarian Government demanded the withdrawal of the German forces from Bulgarian territory for establishing strict neutrality with the Soviets.

Bulgaria has been in a state of belligerency against the United States and Britain only, and with the Soviets it maintained neutrality. But a Berlin report said that as the Soviet Minister to Sofia is now negotiating with the German Foreign Office authorities, the Wilhelmstrasse is avoiding any statement respecting the condition in Bulgaria.

Hull Makes Announcement

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—Secretary of State Hull announced today that the Bulgarian Government proposed to anti-Axis nations negotiations concerning an armistice, according to Washington reports.

But a report from Berlin says that German Government authorities are refraining from making any comment on this question.

Ouster of Reich Troops Demanded

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 28.—The basic provision in the peace terms for Bulgaria is for the Bulgarian Army to cooperate with the Red Army and completely drive the German forces out of Bulgaria, and if this condition is not carried out, the anti-Axis nations will remain in a state of belligerency against Bulgaria as before, the Moscow Government declared today, according to a report from the Soviet capital.

CHURCHILL BACK IN BRITAIN

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 29.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill returned to Britain this evening by air after a 10-day inspection trip of the Italian war front, according to a London dispatch.

Churchill's plane was escorted by 12 fighter planes. As his plane came down on an airfield, Mrs. Churchill went forward to greet him. The Prime Minister was sunburned but for once he was without his famous cigar. He waved to the newspapermen and shook hands with the military, naval and air force chiefs who had come to greet him. Almost immediately, he motored toward London.

Churchill's visit to Italy was the seventh he had made to a British battle front. In the last two months, he made three visits to Normandy.

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Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 29

V-1 fire is continued on London and its outskirts.

On the lower Seine, the bulk of our troops has been withdrawn to the northern bank of the river and the enemy who tried to follow in our wake was checked by defensive fire. Enemy thrusts from the bridgeheads northwest of Paris were brought to a standstill. Our fortified points in Paris after heavy fighting lasting for days have succumbed to enemy superiority.

East of Paris, the enemy on a wide front has now turned toward the north in order to drive a wedge into our southern flanks through Chalons and Chateau Thierry, while on the Marne heavy fighting has commenced with enemy vanguards.

Formations of our heavy bombers last night made a concentric attack on the enemy base at Melun southeast of Paris.

The garrison of Marseilles, pressed together on a narrow space in the harbor, continues to offer gallant resistance to the enemy. In the Rhone valley, our troops have detached themselves northward according to orders.

In the waters north of Le Havre, our escort vessels, after hard fighting with an enemy cruiser protected by destroyers and E-boats, sank one enemy E-boat, while one German boat was lost and two others were damaged.

Off the southern French coast, one enemy motor-boat and one escort vessel as well as one small naval craft of unidentified type were sunk by the special weapon of our navy.

In Italy, the enemy in the Adriatic coastal sector continued his strong attacks during the whole day but was able to gain little ground after having suffered heavy losses.

In Rumania, our formations on both sides of the lower Pruth continue to fight against he enemy who is attacking from all sides. Southwest of the lower Sereth, Buzau fell into the hands of the Soviets after hard fighting and 27 enemy tanks were destroyed here.

In the southern part of the eastern Carpathians in the Hungarian border district, German and Hungarian troops are engaged in a fierce fight against advancing Soviet fighting groups.

On the front between the Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland, there were major fighting operations yesterday only in the Vistula bridgehead, west of Baranov, in the area west of Ostrow, northwest of Modohn and in the Dorpat area. In these sectors, enemy attacks were smashed and the Soviets at several points were thrown back in counter-attacks. At few points only the Soviets succeeded in gaining insignificant ground.

U.S. bombers attacked several places in the area of greater Vienna and in Hungary. Enemy fighters also made thrusts against western Germany.

Last night, some British aircraft bombed cities in the Rhineland and in Westphalia and 15 enemy aircraft including 13 four-engined bombers were downed by our A.A.-defense.

GERMANS BLAST RUMORS

U.S., Britain Not Checking Soviet Aspirations in Balkans

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Concerning the rumors circulating abroad that the Anglo-Americans are at present trying to check the Soviet aspirations in the Balkans, the Wilhelmstrasse declares that binding agreements have existed for a considerable time between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union and there are no indications whatever for their revival.

If the assertion has been made that the British are adopting another course in the Balkans this is evidently a mere propaganda trick, the Wilhelmstrasse said, adding that England and America at present are neither willing nor able to follow a different policy than that observed up to now in the Balkans, which means that they recognize the Balkans as a Soviet sphere of influence. Whether Britain later on for political reasons will be able to object to the Soviet position in the Balkans is another question, it was added.

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WASHINGTON MEET BARES AGREEMENT

Conferees at Dumbarton Oaks Announce 3-Point Outline for Security Organization

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 29.—The British, American, and Soviet Dumbarton Oaks conferees announced today a "general agreement" on the form of a post-war international security organization, according to a Washington dispatch.

The joint statement said that the proposed international security organization will provide for: 1. An assembly composed of representatives of all peace-loving nations based on the principle of sovereign equality. 2. A council composed of a smaller number of members in which the principal states will be joined by a number of other states to be elected periodically. 3. Effective means for the peaceful settlement of disputes including an international court of justice for the adjustment among nations of justifiable question and also the application of such other means as may be necessary for the maintainance of peace and security.

The statement also stated that deliberations are continuing on the structure and jurisdiction of the various organs and methods of procedure.

These topics, the announcement added, require a great deal of consideration and a number of proposals are now being submitted to examination. Different proposals of the different countries are studied from various approaches and, it explained, after the work had advanced to a stage where all recommendations have been agreed upon, the respective Governments will decide the appropriate moment for publication.

Swiss Mobilize Troops

Domei

ZURICH, August 27.—The Swiss Government, in accordance with instructions from the Chief of the Army General Staff, yesterday further strengthened the national defense measures and it also simultaneously effected a fresh mobilization of troops. It is recalled that the Government made a partial mobilization of troops on June 10.

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MONGOLIANS READY TO FETE BIG EVENT

September 1 Is 5th Anniversary Of Founding of Federated Autonomous Government

Domei

KALGAN, August 29.—The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, will celebrate the fifth anniversary of its founding on September 1.

It was in 1937 that the three autonomous Governments of South Chahar, North Shansi, and Mongolia came into existence. Then they were unified and the present Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia was established.

While the Government was pushing the work of reconstructing Mongolia there occurred a change from the China Affair to the War of Greater East Asia, an event that opened a new phase of world history.

Assisted above all by Japan it made a tremendous advance in the work of making the country a prosperous and contented land. The Mongolian people were quick to see that the way of realizing the ideal of an advanced Mongolia was by defeating America and Britain, and through maintaining peace in the country, increasing the production of materials needed in order to increase the nation's fighting power, and reforming their way of life.

The progress of the war situation has increased the importance of the role Mengchiang is bound to play in the extension of the productive capacity in the countries at war with America and Britain through developing the vast resources it has under the ground.

There has been for some time a steady increase in the output of steel of Lungyen and the coal of Tatung. Last year saw the production of a total amount of these materials that was nearly as large as that estimated by those responsible for the formulation of the country's material mobilization program.

Early this year the problem of the labor needed for the extension of productivity was solved, with the effect of increasing considerably the prospect for the production of the more important materials in the country in the current fiscal year.

The effort of Mengchiang to increase the production of goods needed for the extension of its fighting strength is under the direction of the Headquarters for Development of Economic Resources which was set up in April of this year.

Over the industrial areas of the country organizations are springing up whose members, mostly young men and women, offer their services for the increase of the production of those industries whose products are absolutely necessary to increase and strengthen the country's fighting strength.

There is no doubt of the very considerable contribution which the cattle-breeding, tanning, and sheep-raising industries of Mengchiang are making toward the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Agriculture in Mongolia is in a very prosperous state, and enough is produced within the boundaries to make the country independent of foreign countries as regards the supply of agricultural products.

Military Mengchiang is developing at a remarkable pace. The Mongolian Army, which is under the leadership of General Li Shou-hsin, will be provided with an efficient air force shortly.

Future officers of the Mongolian Army are being trained at the Military Preparatory School at West Sunitu and the State Military School at Houwo.

The anniversary on September 1 will be celebrated throughout the country on a greater scale than has been known before.

It has been arranged for the newspapers and magazines to print special editions. Exhibitions will be held with the aim to enhance the military knowledge of the people and to popularize the idea of the importance of saving in the present emergency. At the principal movie-houses the film entitled "Mengchiang at War" will be released.

In Japan and other countries, on the side of which Mongolia is fighting, the Federated Autonomous Government will sponsor exhibitions showing the part Mengchiang is playing in the War of Greater East Asia as a base of supply and in other ways.

Ogita Made Secretary

Tamotsu Ogita, Head of the Economic Department of the Yamagata Prefectural Government, has been appointed Secretary in the Board of Information, according to an announcement made on Wednesday.

Obituary

Dr. Sadazo Saito, managing-director of the Nippon Oil and Fats Company, died on Monday afternoon at his Kamakura residence. He was 56 years of age.

For Axis Victory

Firm conviction in Axis victory and stern determination to overcome all obstacles in their way were voiced by diplomatic representatives in Tokyo of Germany, Italy, China, the Philippine Republic, and Burma at a general meeting of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association held at the Imperial Hotel on Wednesday. Photo shows (from right to left) Wang Tsuan-tsou, Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy as proxy of Ambassador Tsai Pei; Colonel Omero Principini, Italian Charge d'Affaires; Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas; Katsuo Okazaki, Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs as proxy of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu; Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung; and Commandant Dr. Fritz Karsch, Military Attache to the German Embassy as proxy of Ambassador H. G. Stahmer. Standing is Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, President of the sponsoring organization.

Japanese-German Cooperation In War Is Stressed by Essayist

Editor's Note: This is the second instalment of Mrs. Seiko Shinohara's prize-winning essay "Japan-German Cooperation in the War against America and Britain" which was submitted in the essay contest sponsored by the Nippon-German Cultural Society and supported by the Board of Information and other organizations interested in the promotion of closer relations between Nippon and the Reich.

Into Germany, the home of the Reformation, the element of the Renaissance made its way through the channel of the English and Dutch Enlightenment. The Renaissance and the Reformation, as will be seen, were so violently opposed to each other that it seemed impossible to ever merge them.

Here we see a conflict of European cultures: the ancient, worldly, human element and the Christian, transcendental, ascetic element struggle against each other and press upon each other, aided by the loose state of the synthetic principle of the Middle Ages. They are like two planets separated by the apogee.

What part, then, did these two movements play in the formation of the modern European and human spirit? What is the meaning of the fact, which one hears mentioned here and there, that the two discovered man and that they made possible the growth of individuals?

In a word, the discovery of man by the Renaissance was the discovery of man as a little cosmos within a greater cosmos. Here man is considered a little universe which holds the greatness and the beauty of the greater universe of which it is but a part. The Renaissance was an attempt to stress the true nature of and the development of the instinct of man in a manner worthy of the name of Humanism. In this sense, the recognition of the vigorous creative desire of man and his will power, aided by the revival of the spirit of the remote ages, formed an epochal stage in art and in the cognition of nature, a part which was absent in the Reformation.

The man of the Renaissance, (universal man as distinguished from special and professional man) was a sceptical and featureless personality who revolted against ascetic ideas rather than against the conscious independence of individuals from the restraints of authority.

The Renaissance, in spite of its splendor, lacked the power to reform society as a force aiding the growth of a new culture, and had to subsist, so to speak, by relying on the absolute authority of the Roman Catholic force, because it was an Enlightenment movement and lacked the dynamic force that was necessary if it was to act as an original principle of life in any positive manner. In short, the reformation purpose was absent from it.

It was the Reformation which brought with it the self-regulation of the personality which the Renaissance lacked. It is only where a man realizes that he is at the same time an individual that, transcending self, it becomes possible for him to regulate his personality autonomously and achieve the dignity of individuality.

In the Reformation, the individual grew in this way. Men felt in their inner minds the spirit of God. In this way they brought under the control of their inner selves the non-personal man within them which they had hitherto allowed to be regulated from the outside by the Church, and established it as a self-regulating personality and a conscious existence. Like the Renaissance and the Reformation, they did not recognize man in his natural state.

Thus, what was accomplished by the Reformation was not the assertion of what was worldly but was a purification of the world of the living. In this sense the Reformation surpasses Roman Catholicism in rigor and severity.

The Reformation opened the way for the rise of ethics. Under the Reformation the pursuit of personal gain in this world was not allowed, while even art and science could not get rated as a calling. Here are the limitations which stood in the way of the Reformation becoming accepted as a new cultural principle.

In general, the Renaissance was largely a turn in the cognition of nature as it was a centrifugal stressing of the original nature of man. The Reformation, on the other hand, was an inward reform of the view of life. It made possible the establishment of the original nature of man which was stressed centrifugally by the Renaissance as a modern individual and a vertical man through the conscious unity of subjectivity.

The man of modern Europe, so to speak, learned to stand on his feet through the centrifugal stressing of self by the Renaissance and with the centripetal axis provided for him by the Reformation.

I think I have made clear the meaning of the Reformation in relation to the formation of modern European culture. If I have directed attention to the Reformation, it was because in it the fundamental character of the German spirit and the part to be played by it, are revealing themselves with the utmost clearness.

The Reformation I am speaking of means in large part, the German Protestantism of Luther. It goes without saying that when we discuss the actual effect of the Reformation we must stress Calvinism as Max Weber did.

The fact is that Calvinism rests on the theory of predestination by the will of God, which is of secondary importance in Luther's doctrine, and by stressing it, avoids the dual character of personal moral and the moral of calling. Yet Calvinism in reference to the thought contained in it, was made possible by Luther's doctrine. It was influenced by Luther's thought and it took its rise from Luther's doctrine.

To me, the essence of Luther's doctrine is what the driving power of the spirit, liberty, and belief connotes, that is to say, the vigor of sentiment, the activity of the spirit, and the feeling of the power of creation which are to be found in the depths of these ideas, and which as factors in the development of the idea of the free expansion of the spirit, are connected with the German theory of idea which was to rise later. In Calvinism this creative power of the spirit is neglected altogether, and its place is taken by a psychological doctrine based on experience.

We have arrived at a point where we have to consider the German spirit which lies at the bottom of the Reformation and supports it. "I do not agree with those who say that the religious pivot of the Reformation is provided by a renewed doctrine of Paul that faith makes dogma. . . . " "I also do not agree with those who hold that all reformative beliefs rest on the idea of regarding the Bible as the inexhaustible foundation of life for Christian lives and of returning to it. . . ." "These views set forth before the time of Luther, and none of them led to reforms. In my view Luther skipped over all that had been achieved by Christian religion before his time. He ushered in a new era of European religion. This achievement is bound up with the all-round development of the social life of the German people."

These are Deltai's words. It is impossible to understand the full meaning of the Reformation without reference to the ardor of the mind, the stirring feeling of the spirit, and the intense desire for the self-regulation of the personality, qualities which were in evidence among the German people.

Looked at from another point of view the position is as stated by the humanist, Bludach, that if the Renaissance and the Reformation took their rise from the mystic ideas of the latter part of the Middle Ages, that is not important. The vital question is how it came about that the rise of such mystic ideas, that is the subjective of life capable of feeling the oneness of God, nature, and mind led, on the one hand, to the stressing of human nature in a manner characteristic of the Italian Renaissance and, on the other, to the Reformation in the German land through their subjectivism. In this way the question of the German spirit came to present itself in the foreground as the core of the European history of culture.

One has but to contemplate that towering spire of Gothic architecture in order to know the extent to which the North Germans, the forefathers of the Germans of today, valued motion and how they were full of the sentiment of life, as though their hearts had been set on the infinite, and how they were stirred by deep emotions and felt full of the spiritual power of creation. Undoubtedly these qualities were symbolic of the character of the German race at the time the race was in the process of growth.

But I wish here to stress the part which has been played by the purity and the continuity of the original character of the German race and its evolution.

It is said that the purity of blood, environment and continuity of speech and custom enter into the purity of a race. As was pointed out by Fichte, the utmost stress must be put on the continuity of the purity of speech. It seems proper to consider the others as conditions for the maintenance of the purity of speech.

Needless to say, a human being cannot exist as an isolated center of life. History teaches that individual lives branched out from the life of a corporal body in the last stages of the development of its spontaneity. It is speech that aids the maintenance of the common character of a corporal body. It is possible to argue that speech is the self-expression of the life of a corporal body and its self-consciousness.

We feel, will, and think by the speech of the corporal body to which we belong. Speech pierces into the depths of life, and as a point of contact between the sensible and super-sensible worlds it has much to do with the ceaseless growth of the racial spirit. In short, we live and die in the current of speech, drink racial life out of it as out of a fountain, and merge into the eternal life of the race.

Let us consider in some detail the growth of super-sensible speech. A super-sensible idea grows through symbols and metaphors for something which is directly sensible and common to the life of a corporal body. Thus we have the continuity of the sentiment of life which is sensible, direct, and fresh. Such racial speech has as its subject the life of a corporal body. Thus every word of speech has in the depths of it the mythology of the race or is linked with such mythology. Such speech forms what is called the inexhaustible fountain of life and gives the fresh sentiment of life to those who speak or hear it and enable them to drink out of the fountain of life. For example, our ancestors who formed a pure corporal body and who lived by the pure sentiment of race were moved deeply and directly by the life-giving power possessed by these words and held these words in awe in the thought that they had souls. (In Germany there is the term 'word-soul.')

When the words of a race are used by people who have grown in a different environment and who have been accustomed to words which contain a different sort of life, their connection with the source of life of the race with which they got linked in the process of their growth, is bound to be disturbed, since it is impossible to hope that these people will have a clear understanding of the symbols or metaphors for which the words stand. It will be necessary to explain to these people the words and their meaning which have not the least connection with their mode of life. Thus, they cannot hope for anything but a superficial idea of the words. In this way there will be the end of the connection of the words, with the things for which they are symbols and with the basic sentiment of life of the race. In this way the words will become fixed.

When speech is in such a state an attempt may be made at its reorganization, but the presence of super-sensible speech which has dried up, its root in life having been uprooted, will become a hindrance to their reestablishing contact with life or returning to the source of life. Then they will come to contain in themselves nothing but a thing from which life has become extinct. It is but natural that the use of words which have become dead and obsolete should disturb the sentiment of life, dry up emotion, and diminish the creative power of the spirit.

(To Be Continued)

MOROS, YACANS AID OUR SOLDIERS IN P.I.

Offer to Help in Construction Work to Strengthen Nippon Base

By a Domei War Correspondent

JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, August 30.—The sun rises early in the tropical South. However, before the equatorial sun begins to brighten the southern Philippines, numerous groups of bancas (native dugouts) appear on the blue Philippine sea and approach the shore. These bancas are manned by semi-nude Moro and Yaca tribesmen. Responding to the waving of hands by Japanese soldiers from the shore, these natives cheerfully greet them with "Ohayo" (Good morning). This is the typical morning scene taking place these days at this base.

About 20 days ago, when enemy planes appeared over this base for the first time since the United States forces in the Philippines capitulated to the Japanese Forces at the outset of the current war, construction work was already under way to strengthen the various facilities at this base against an enemy invasion. At that time the chieftain of the native tribes inhabiting the vicinity of this base offered to help in the construction work, saying that his people wished to show their appreciation for past favors extended to them by the Japanese soldiers.

From the following day scores of Moros and Yacans began to work in concert with the Japanese Construction Unit. Day by day the number of Moros and Yacans participating in this construction work increased as they gathered from neighboring islands. However, they refused to accept any monetary remuneration despite the insistent offers made by the headquarters of the Construction Unit. Some of their homes being situated 25 nautical miles away from this base, they row their bancas while it is still dark to work at this base.

Three hundred years of Spanish rule and 40 years of American rule in the Philippines have failed to subjugate the Moro inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. When the Japanese troops first occupied this region they found all these Moros weakened in physique, almost like invalids. When asked by the Japanese Unit Commander the reason for their haggard condition, the chieftain replied that they had had no drinking water for the past five days because the Americans had deprived them of their water-reservoir. Upon hearing this, the Japanese soldiers immediately constructed a water pipe-line for them.

The kindness of the Japanese soldiers must have greatly impressed these native people who have suffered more han 300 years of Western oppression and who have been scorned as uncivilized. But they are simple people who never forget a kind deed. Before long they had become very friendly with our soldiers and began to call the Japanese commander their "Mahomet."

Cable Briefs

AUSSIES SHORT OF TIMBER

Australia, in addition to all her other difficulties, is facing a dire shortage of timber. Last week the Prime Minister revealed that the country was 300,000,000 board feet short of current requirements. Reforestation as the only remedy is being strongly urged by Government experts.

TIRE-RATIONING TO STAY

Joy-riding for the American youth is a thing of the past, according to latest reports. Reliable sources in Washington predict that even after the war, tires for civilian use will have to stay on the rationing system as sufficient supplies will not be available for a very long time to come.

FLOODS AND STORMS

America seems to have incurred Old Man Weather's severe displeasure this year. Last week we were hearing about the damages caused by the drought in the eastern and southern states. Now come reports of heavy rains which have caused unprecedented floods in Kansas, even overflowing into neighboring states. Also violent hail storms have battered parts of Colorado causing damages estimated at around $1,000,000. Truck gardens and greenhouses were smashed and the damage to windows and roofs is said to be considerable. In Denver, the hail stones drifted eight inches deep while in Pueblo they piled up two feet deep in places.

RED PAINT GONE IN U.S.

The fire chief of Yonkers, New York, was not suffering from delirium tremens when he rode about recently in a green fire engine. The truth was that there was no other color of pain available. So the old, old tradition of a red fire engine had to be broken due to shortage because of the war.

MATSUI IS DETERMINED TO EXECUTE NEW DUTY

President of Koa Sohonbu to Make Changes in Structure And Personnel Shortly

Expressing his firm determination to perform his newly-entrusted duty as president of the Koa Sohonbu or the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, General Iwane Matsui at a press interview on Tuesday stated that regarding the status of the Koa Sohonbu, some people desire that it should be placed under the control of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and not under the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as formerly, but in complying with the instructions of Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, it has been decided that the Koa Sohonbu should remain under the supervision of the Association.

"The enlightenment and propaganda activities, however, will be hereafter conducted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Koa Sohonbu will concentrate its efforts on the task of pushing Japan's policy toward the countries of Greater East Asia," he added.

"Particularly, the Koa Sohonbu will forge ahead to enlighten further the Chinese masses. In accordance with our new plan, changes will be effected in the structure and personnel of the Koa Sohonbu, which I should like to complete by the end of this week."

Manchou Envoy Leaves

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, accompanied by Counselor Chang Chia-ping, Private Secretary Yoshio Noma, Secretary Shogo Hayakawa, left Uyeno Station Wednesday on a comfort tour of Army hospitals in Sendai, Aomori, Otaru, Sapporo, Asahikawa, and Obihiro. The Ambassador and his party are expected to return to Tokyo on September 14.

Imai Quits Post

Takeo Imai, Councilor of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, has been relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced on Wednesday.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1944

The Basis of Japanese-Thai Friendship

The exchange of messages between the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Japan and Thailand on Tuesday serves to emphasize once again the solid friendship that exists between these two East Asiatic nations. In their messages the Thai leaders express their determination not only to maintain but to strengthen still further the cordial ties of friendship that tie their nation and Japan, and ask that Japan continue to "help us in our needs as heretofore." In answer, the Japanese leaders reiterate the Japanese nation's desire always to aid her sister nation of the Southland and to make still closer the relations between the two.

The exchange of messages between the new heads of the Japanese and Thai Governments not only indicates the cordiality of the present relationship between the two countries but serves also as a reminder of the permanent basis of this relationship. The feeling of close friendship possessed toward each other by the Japanese and Thailanders is soundly based on mutual respect. This mutual respect arises from the notable fact that Japan and Thailand are the only two nations in East Asia which have successfully maintained their independence unimpaired for ages past against the recurrent waves of alien intrusion. Not only have they maintained their own independence but they stand as bulwarks of independence for all East Asia. Thailand's cooperation in the current war is the shining example of how much she is helping in the liberation of the other nations of East Asia which unfortunately had fallen under alien rule.

Important as is the spiritual closeness between the two nations, also important is the material side of their alliance. In addition to the fact that they have always regarded each other with friendliness, the two nations are allied also because of necessity and because of duty. Thailand, in order to guard and maintain forever the independence she has always enjoyed and of which she is justly proud, must attain victory in the present war. Without victory, Thailand's proud history will be obliterated. But victory requires the closest cooperation of her ally Japan, as Japan likewise requires the closest cooperation of her valuable ally Thailand.

The need of one for the other also applies to their common duty toward the rest of East Asia. As the only two nations in Asia which have weathered the storms of Western imperialism without once being violated, Japan and Thailand have the ordained duty of working together to free, and to keep free, their sister nations and to ensure against a repetition of Anglo-American invasions in the future.

These things are the poignant facts brought to mind by the messages of warm friendship exchanged between Prime Ministers Koiso and Kuang Aphaivongs and Foreign Ministers Shigemitsu and Sisena Sombatsiri.

Political Chaos in France

With Paris now in enemy hands, the political situation in France is bound to become more chaotic than ever. Legitimate authority has disappeared from many areas, leaving extensive sections of the country prey to the Anglo-American invaders and to the type of Frenchmen who would connive with them. What France can expect from the domination of the invaders and their collaborators can be seen from the revelations which have already been made of their character, and the prospect is not a pleasant one.

What France naturally desires above all else is the restoration of her past glories and power. Such a restoration can come about only through cooperation with the rest of Europe, of which continent France is an integral part, and through a government which stands for peace and constructive labor.

The latest development of events indicates that France will in all probability get just the opposite of these things which she most needs. She will be dominated by the military power of the United States and Britain, Anglo-Saxon Powers who, with their centers of gravity overseas, can have no comprehension of the position of France as a continental European nation. Their only interest in France is to manipulate her as a pawn in their game of power politics which they would play as a part of their world-wide imperialistic policy. The interests of France or of Europe will not be their concern.

What the Anglo-American military domination of France will be like can be seen from the experience of Anglo-American occupied southern Italy. With the final authority vested in the Commander-in-Chief of the invading forces, whatever the administrative organization which may be set up with nominally French personnel, it will be nothing more than a puppet of the Anglo-Americans.

As for the character of these puppets, enough is already apparent to make it clear that France will not find peace and constructive labor in their hands. Chief among them, of course, is De Gaulle. Ambitious, dictatorial, stubborn, and full of intrigue, his obvious lust for power has often brought him into friction even with his Anglo-American backers. What he aims at is not a France representative of all Frenchmen but a France dominated by himself and his intimate associates. All who differ from him he would punish and persecute. His attempt to administer the country will be a signal for opposition from all Frenchmen who hate personal dictatorship, and France will be plunged into interminable internecine political strife. The peace and constructive labor which the country so urgently needs will disappear while political squabbles take the center of the stage.

Such a regime representing an invading enemy army and making use of confirmed political opportunists can never be recognized as the legitimate government of France. Japan has particular reason to look askance at any regime dominated by such a ruthless tyrant as De Gaulle, for De Gaullist-controlled New Caledonia has been the scene of a more severe mistreatment of Japanese residents than in any other enemy country. The fall of Paris and other extensive regions of France into the hands of men like De Gaulle and his associates, who can exercise power only with the support of the Anglo-American armies, means the eclipse of legitimate authority and the beginning of political turmoil and chaos in France.

To move is to meet you every moment,
Fellow-traveller!
It is to sing to the falling of your feet.
He whom your breath touches does not glide by the shelter of the bank.
He spreads a reckless sail to the wind and rides the turbulent water.

He who throws his doors open and steps onward receives your greeting.
He does not stay to count his gain or to mourn his loss; his heart beats the drum for his march, for that is to march with you every step,
Fellow-traveller!

(From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore)

Fruits of Wisdom

Not to be able to bear poverty is a shameful thing; but not to know how to chase it away by work is a more shameful thing yet.—Pericles.

* * *

If I have done any deed worthy of remembrance, that deed will be my monument.—If not, no monument can preserve my memory.—Agesilaus.

* * *

Learn what the people glory in, and you may learn much of both the theory and practice of their morals. —J. Martineau.

* * *

Raillery is a mode of speaking in favor of one's wit against one's good nature.—Montesquieu.

* * *

Rashness is the characteristic of ardent youth, and prudence that of mellowed age.—Cicero.

* * *

Jealousy is always born with love, but does not die with it.—Rochefoucauld.

YENAN POPULACE HIT SEVERELY BY WAR

City Dwellers Forced to Revert Back to Cave Life

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Since 1939 when the districts controlled by the Chinese Communist Party in the provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia were placed under the supervision and encirclement of the Chungking forces, all travel by foreigners to that part of China has been prohibited so that until recently nothing was known of the conditions prevailing there. Prior to 1939 foreign journalists often were allowed to pay visits to the Communist controlled districts, having the city of Yenan as their center. Such journalists and writers as Edgar Snow and Agnes Smedley reported on the conditions then prevailing in these frontier regions.

It was not until February, 1944, that Anglo-American journalists at Chungking were able to penetrate into this closely guarded region. These journalists, in asking permission to inspect these areas, stated that the allies of the anti-Axis nations should not keep mutual war efforts secret and that since the Chinese Communist Party is also helping the anti-Axis war efforts, the conditions of the region under that Party's control should be reported abroad. The Chungking authorities finally giving permission, six foreign and several Chinese journalists left Chungking on May 17 to inspect the Red district, accompanied by many Chungking officials.

The party first paid a visit to the city of Sian, the capital of Shensi Province. They then proceeded to Tungkwan by train in order to have a glimpse of the Yellow River war front; then went to see the fortresses of General Yen Hsi-shan, and finally reached Yenan, the capital of the Chinese Communist Party.

The reports sent to their home countries by these correspondents describe the conditions in Yenan. One of the correspondents reported as follows:

"For several centuries, until about 1860, Yenan was a very prosperous and busy city. The breaking out and severe suppression of a Mohammedan insurrection, which involved the loss of several million lives among the inhabitants of northwestern China and the laying waste of a vast territory, caused the temporary ruin of Yenan. However, the city was finally reconstructed but was again hit severely by the Japanese air raids. Even the city wall built several centuries earlier of enormous stones was destroyed, and only the gate of the city stands in desolation amid the waste.

Live in Caves

"To escape from the Japanese air raids, the inhabitants of Yenan moved outside the city limits to a mountain nearby, in the lofty side of which they dug innumerable caves, and from that day to this there they have lived in what has become an anti-air raid underground city. At the entrance of each cave may be found a hen coop, a pig pen, a vegetable garden with wires rigged up for drying clothes. Most of the government offices are also located within caves. The soldiers as well as the civilian populace live in the caves and, when not engaged in guerilla fighting, farm the lands about, thus maintaining a self-sufficient economic life."

Not only have these people solved the questions of food and shelter but also that of clothing as well. All wear home-made cotton clothes spun from raw cotton raised in the fields and sewed on old-fashioned sewing machines of which there are several in the community. The clothes in general are made in a factory of the cooperative society and rationed out among the people. At the brigade headquarters are kept machines for extracting vegetable oil, making paper and weaving.

Cave life seems to agree with these people. Possibly conditions are not as unsanitary as would seem likely. At any rate, several years of cave life have obviously proved bearable, and it is said that such habitations have proved popular not only in the Communist area but also in other sections under the control of General Yen Hsi-shan.

The size of a cave inhabited by a family varies according to the number of members. One used as a military barracks is usually 25 feet long, 15 feet wide and can shelter eight soldiers.

The biggest complaint of the former inhabitants of Yenan was not of the restrictions of cave life but of the lack of medicines and medical instruments. The community has a very small stock of foreign medicine carefully stored in a vault for emergencies. At the hospital visited by the journalists there was no clock. Nobody knew the time. It seems consistent with the type of cave life they live that these cave dwellers should revert to the ancient custom of telling time by the sun, without the aid of mechanical contraptions such as clocks.

P.I.'s Economic Aspiration

Self-Sufficiency and Contribution to Common Prosperity of Region Is Ideal of the Philippines

By EMILIO ABELLO
(From Philippine Review)

The unifying factors in Greater East Asia are geographical, ethnic, cultural and economic. Perhaps the most important of these is the economic factor, not only because it has to do with the life-blood which makes East Asia a living, organic whole, but because it involves matters that impinge most directly and palpably upon the day-to-day existence of the nations that compose the Region. Indeed, from the very name by which the Region has come to be known, from the prominence which in this name is given to the word and concept of Common Prosperity, it may safely be assumed that the economic status of each of the Greater East Asiatic nations and the economic relations subsisting between them are now, and shall continue to be, matters of paramount and decisive importance.

The economic question possesses special urgency for the young Republic of the Philippines. For forty years before the outbreak of the current war, Philippine economy was tied to the American market ten thousand miles away. Although tentative steps were taken to remedy our almost complete dependence upon that market, it required no less than the sudden and violent action of war to rid us once and for all of the doubtful luxury of irresolution.

Today, the umbilical cord that has so long sustained our national economy has been cut. We have been thrown upon our own resources, to survive or perish according as we face the situation with courage and wisdom or with wear and inaction. The convenience of a transition period with its graduated tariffs, quotas, and similar palliatives, the comfortable feeling that we could always bide our time, and the vague hope that everything would come out all right in the end; in short, all the snug sanctuaries in which we have been accustomed to seek refuge have vanished. We are face to face with the problems that we once tried to evade, and they loom so large and immediate before us that all stratagems of evasion are out of the question.

Our major economic problem is self-sufficiency in the essentials of life. We are an insular nation and, as such, could be entirely cut off from all foreign sources of such essentials for many reasons, like insufficiency of bottoms, crop failures, and other major disasters. If we are to survive as a nation now or at any time in the future, we must produce all or nearly all the essentials of our daily life—produce them with our own hands, with our own tools, and with our own materials, and in even greater quantities than heretofore.

Owe to Themselves

The immediate solution of this paramount problem we owe, not only to ourselves as a matter of naked self-interest, but to our self-respect as a member-nation of the Common Prosperity Region. Since common-prosperity implies a reciprocal sharing of benefits, it is obvious that we cannot really begin to participate in the economic life of the Region unless and until we are able to produce enough for our own needs and something to spare for our neighbors. The concept of common prosperity implies, not dependence on one's neighbor, but interdependence on each other, and nothing better guarantees the success of this symbiotic relation than the mastery by each of the component elements of its own fate so that, if need be, it can live on its own efforts alone.

It is not here possible to describe in detail the nature of our economic position in East Asia and of the trade relationships that shall arise therefrom. It will suffice to indicate some of the larger aspects of the problem. In the first place, the kind of raw materials that we can most profitably produce are largely determined by natural factors of climate, soil and geological conditions. Secondly, the quantities of such materials which we can most profitably produce will be determined by the requirements of the domestic market, of our natural market in East Asia, and of more distant markets in other parts of the world. Thirdly, while the Philippines is essentially an agricultural country devoted primarily to the production of raw materials, we should make a modest attempt to enhance our industrial capacity to enable us to manufacture certain finished products of prime necessity in our daily life. The current war has indicated the direness of our lack of such products as textiles, shoes, medicines, chemicals, paper and others—of which, in due time, we must produce at least enough for our own needs. Needless to say, our agricultural and industrial production must dovetail with that of other countries of Greater East Asia in order to prevent unnecessary and ruinous competition.

Fourthly, we must, as soon as possible, establish a currency system suited to our own needs and possessing an equitable and rational exchange value relative to the yen and to the currencies of the other countries of Greater East Asia. Finally, in considering the economic development of the Philippines, we cannot ignore the fact that there is not enough Filipino-owned capital to undertake all the activities essential to such development. We shall, therefore, welcome foreign capital, especially Japanese capital. In the same manner, we shall require capital goods and machinery as well as scientific and technical assistance from Japan which, being the leading industrial nation in our part of the world, is most competent to provide them.

Much to Be Done

While the foundations of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region have already been established, much remains to be done in order to assure the full flowering of its rich promise. For the duration of the current war, the Philippines has contracted obligations of an economic order under which we are bound to be more than merely self-sufficient. Under the provisions of the Pact of Alliance between the Philippines and Japan, we are to render the fullest possible measure of economic cooperation with Japan. Concretely, this means Japan is to secure from us all the available materials she may need for the prosecution of the war.

The postwar economic status of the Philippines, as a member of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, does not contemplate the denationalization of our natural resources. Article VIII, Section I of the Constitution, in part, provides: "All agricultural, timber, mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all sources of potential energy and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State and their disposition, exploitation, development, or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens."

Similarly, with respect to the operation of public utilities, the Constitution provides in Article IX, Section 13: "No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or other entities organized under the laws of the Philippines, sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, nor, shall such franchise, certificate, or authorization be exclusive in character or for a longer period than fifty years."

The principle of economic independence out of which these constitutional provisions have grown is not new with us. Always, for as long as we can remember, the Filipino people have looked upon economic independence as an essential concomitant of political independence.

Economic Independence Assured

Nor are the Filipino people limited to the provisions of their Constitution in their search for guarantees of their economic independence within the framework of the Common Prosperity Region. In the Fourth and Fifth Principles approved in Tokyo last November, it is to be found the most powerful support for the doctrine that the great ideals upon which the Common Prosperity Region has been founded preclude all motives of exploitation of any member country by another, making it illegal for any one country in the Region to dominate the economic life of another and to enrich itself at the expense of the rest.

The Fourth Principle of the Joint Declaration reads: "The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and promote thereby the general prosperity of their region." In other words, while setting up the economic development of the various countries of the Region as a just and necessary objective, the Fourth Principle at the same time lays down the all-important condition that such development shall be undertaken "through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity," that is, by a method of give and take.

As if to reinforce further the principle of reciprocity, the Fifth Principle of the Joint Declaration states: "The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind."

It will be observed that the "opening of resources throughout the world" is merely an expanded version of the objective of accelerating the "economic development" of the countries of Greater East Asia referred to in the Fourth Principle, giving universal application to a desirable national objective. Observe further, that the objective of the opening of resources throughout the world occurs in a context of amity, equality, and reciprocity, as may be seen in the phrases, "friendly relations," "abolition of racial discrimination," and "promotion of cultural intercourse." Finally, it is important to note that the great goal contemplated in the Fifth Principle is to contribute "to the progress of minkind." The phrase "progress of mankind," has broad implications, yet however we may define its meaning we cannot escape the conclusion that the liberation of masses of men from oppression and exploitation by their fellows is an essential element of the progress of humanity.

The high ideals which have impelled Japan to liberate the peoples of East Asia would be meaningless in any context save that of assuring to each and every country in the Common Prosperity Region the fullest exercise of sovereignty and autonomy in the conduct of its national life. Japan is determined to give all the nations of East Asia a nobler destiny than that of "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Already, we have abundant proofs of Japan's sincere desire to live up to the high purpose of her mission. Japan did not wait for the people of the liberated territories to extract from her a solemn promise to respect their territorial integrity, their traditions and idiosyncrasies, their economic freedom, or to grant them their independence. Japan has pledged herself to all these of her own free will, out of her own abounding generosity.

Nor can we forget that the recognition of the independence of Burma and the Philippines, the return of Thailand's lost provinces, and the restitution of foreign concessions to China constitute acts of voluntary renunciation of the spoils of war such as have no parallel in the history of the world. If, indeed, it is true that deeds speak louder than words, then Japan has spoken to us and to all the world with a sincerity it would be invidious to doubt.

Elucidates Principles

In a speech before the Greater East Asia Congress on November 5, 1943, His Excellency former Prime Minister Hideki Tojo gave a cogent and forceful elucidation of the principle of economic reciprocity. He said: "The nations of Greater East Asia, while mutually recognizing their autonomy and independence, must, as a whole, establish among themselves relations of brotherly amity. Such relations cannot be created if one country should utilize another as a means to an end. I believe that they come into being only when there is mutual respect for one another's autonomy and independence, when one prospers through the others' prosperity, and all countries give expression to their true selves."

This is not merely a definition of the principle of co-prosperity; it is, in a very important sense, essentially a definition of Japan's unselfish policy toward the other nations of East Asia. The statement of former Prime Minister Tojo is an eloquent instance of the voluntary renunciation to set up in place of the exploitative, imperialistic order of the past a new international order of justice, equal opportunity, and enduring happiness for all mankind.

Yet it would be a mistake for the Filipino people to presume the guarantees of their Constitution and of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, or the pronouncements of any official however powerful, can permanently secure for them the priceless boon of economic independence in the sphere of common prosperity in which we live. Like all the great blessings of individual or national life, the mastery of one's own land and of the treasures it enfolds cannot be conferred by statute, by treaty, or by charter. It is rather a privilege that the people of every country must win for themselves through their own initiative and with the strength of their own hands. Japan's renunciation of all designs to dominate the economic life of the Philippines has merely given us the opportunity to assume full responsibility for the development of our natural resources. Our failure to do so will be the measure not only of our incapacity but of our unworthiness to participate in the tasks, and to share in the benefits of the new order that is coming into being throughout the world.

The Filipino people cannot forever fold their hands and, standing solely upon their right of inheritance, tell the world: "This land has belonged to our people from the beginning, it has come down to us from our forefathers, and it is our purpose to transmit it intact to future generations." There is no title that can secure to us in perpetuity the ownership of idle land; only actual occupation, use, cultivation and exploitation can confer upon us the title of ownership to our land and its products, and at the same time give us the power necessary to maintain that title. It is necessary that, through our own initiative, industry, and will-to-work, we show our determination to accelerate the economic development of our country to the end not only that it may become self-sufficient but that it may contribute to the common prosperity of Greater East Asia and to the progress of the world.

These are some of the larger aspects of the economy of a Republic that, while enjoying the fullest measure of autonomy in achieving self-sufficiency and in directing the course of its economic development shall, at the same time, fulfill its role as a member of the Common Prosperity Region. For the prerogative of economic independence, like political independence, cannot be pursued by any nation, however powerful, solely as an instrument of selfish ambition or as a device of isolation from the rest of the world. Our ideal should be self-sufficiency and economic independence within the Region, taking into account not our needs and our rights alone but the needs and the rights of our neighbors as well.

This is the only role worthy of us as the beneficiaries of Japan's idealism and as the inheritors of the dreams of our heroic forefathers. To be heedless of our obligations to our neighbors would be to undermine the very foundations upon which rest the stability and permanence of the Common Prosperity Region. And to be careless of our prerogative of economic independence would be to doom ourselves forever to the abject status of "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and to forswear for all time the privilege and honor of our rightful place under the sun.

Nelson, A Political Scapegoat

Controversy Over Reconversion From War to Civilian Production Forces Director's Exile to Chungking

By TOSHIRO SHIMANOUCHI

Reports from America indicate that the presidential announcement of Donald Nelson's trip to Chungking has created quite a rumpus in Washington. The cause was not the mission itself, for anything to keep Chungking on its feet would obviously be welcomed in America, but the fact that it was Mr. Nelson who was going and just at a moment when American industry faces a problem of major importance (the reconversion of war production facilities to civilian production).

Briefly the situation is that the director of the War Production Board recently authorized the immediate gradual reconversion of war plants for the production of civilian goods. This step was strongly opposed by the army and navy and even by Mr. Nelson's colleagues in the WPB, including the assistant chief, Charles Wilson. And just as this controversy raged, President Roosevelt came out with a surprise announcement that he was dispatching Donald Nelson and Patrick Hurley as special emissaries to Chiang Kai-shek. This gave rise to the general comment that the war production chief was being "eased out" of his job, that he was being "exiled to China," as the Washington Star put it.

There is nothing particularly strange about the whole situation. The fact that President Roosevelt sided with Nelson, which seems to be the commonly accepted view, is enough to clear up the picture. The controversy, in other words, is election politics versus military needs.

By the very nature of the job they have on hand and by the very nature of the situation they face, the army and navy cannot see war production being cut down in any manner or form. By the bitter experiences of the war in the Pacific and in Europe they know what a terrific amount of arms, munitions and other military supplies is required to carry on the fight. They have seen them and are seeing them being used up at an enormous rate. They must keep replenishing the supplies, because their strategy is based primarily upon the sheer weight of their material power. They know the tremendous tonnage of arms and munitions which they have had to pour into a little corner of France—into Normandy—to dislodge the German defenders. They know the terrific price they have had to pay to capture tiny atolls in the Gilberts and the Marshalls and the even greater price in the Marianas where the fighting is by no means ended. In short, the leaders of the United States army and navy know that there cannot possibly be any relaxation on the war production front in facing the ever-mounting fury and increasing might of their Axis adversaries.

Issued Warning

Indeed, for no other reason than this, Secretary of Navy Forrestal issued a warning at a press interview in London recently when he said that Japan still has a good navy and fighting will grow even tougher as the anti-Axis approach the Japanese homeland.

That is the military side of the picture. The political side casts interesting light on the American homefront scene.

For nearly three years since the Roosevelt administration dragged the United States into the war, civilian production has been slashed to a minimum. A thousand and more civilian items including electric refrigerators, irons, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other household appliances gave way to production for war. As the war moved on, stocks disappeared and no replacements were available. But Mr. and Mrs. Public simply had to have them in order to keep up at least some semblance of their precious standard of living. Their wartime mood was not particularly bright.

Then came what appeared to Americans as a favorable turn in the war—the invasion of France and the strike into the Marianas and subsequently the abortive attempt on the Fuehrer's life and the cabinet change in Japan. A wave of optimism spread. Japanese and German morale was beginning to crack and the Axis collapse was imminent—or so they began wishfully to think.

Since victory was just around the corner, as they saw it, war industrialists began seriously to think about reconverting themselves into peace industrialists, for if ever caught napping when peace comes it would be an awful tragedy for them. War workers began scurrying for peacetime jobs for fear of unemployment and the breadline when their plants shut down. In California alone, according to the Labor Department estimate, 20,000 shipyard and airplane factory employes have left their jobs.

Men like Lieutenant-General Brehon Somervell, chief of army services and supplies, roared with anger and fought desperately against the tide, pointing out that there were 320 shortages in vital categories of the army's war needs.

And there is the situation—on the one hand the mood of optimism which the warning words of generals and admirals cannot quell and on the other, the mood of realism fostered by a war situation which has entered upon the most critical and decisive stage both in Europe and the Pacific.

Nelson Given Job

The onerous job of trying to satisfy all parties fell upon the shoulders of Donald Nelson. For the sake of his boss in the White House who is anxious to win the fourth term and therefore must not lose popularity in order to gather in the votes, he cannot turn his back on the public demand for civilian goods. Let them have electric irons and refrigerators and what not if they would tell the voters how to cast their ballots in November.

And so Nelson authorized the production of civilian items, even by over-riding strong army and navy and internal WPB opposition, so that the demands of election politics might be served. In making the authorization, he made the condition that such production would not use up the materials or manpower needed for the war program as a means of quieting the opposition. That the provision was not good enough to satisfy the opponents of reconversion is evident from the action of Charles Wilson, vice-chief of the WPB, who has just resigned, apparently as a gesture of disapproval of Nelson's steps and refusal to fill Nelson's shoes during the latter's trip to Chungking.

And so the talk in Washington is that Nelson is being sent to Chungking as an exile. The idea is quite plausible. With Nelson away Washington would be cleared of the rather unsavory smell caused by the reconversion controversy. During his absence the already authorized production of civilian items will be in motion, the goods which the people crave for will appear in sales rooms and on store counters, and election politics will swing along its way—all to the benefit of the Roosevelt ticket.

It is still questionable, however, whether Nelson will be eased out of his WPB job, as some American papers remark. That might be so just as Vice-President Wallace was dropped off as Roosevelt's running mate at the Democratic Convention after he returned from Chungking. Yet it is also possible that if he returns from his mission and finds his boss back again in the White House he might find the job waiting for him. At any rate, by being away on the Chungking mission for "several months," as Roosevelt has announced, Nelson will have served the purpose of his master who certainly will resort to every trick and move he can lay his hands on to secure his re-election.

But with the biggest and the costliest and the hardest stage of the war still ahead, Roosevelt's political maneuverings, even if it may secure his re-election, will certainly bring nothing but more grief to the American people.